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SUNDAY
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THE JERUSALEM POST

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New Forces Rush To French Aid

PARIS, Saturday (Reuter). — Reinforcements from Madagascar and North Africa are on their way to Indo-China to aid French troops which have suffered setbacks, government sources stated today.

The number of reinforcements was not stated. But they were described as only a first contingent of the necessary forces.

France, now fighting a full-scale war against Vietnam insurgent forces in Indo-China, yesterday asked the U.S. to rush arms to hard-pressed French troops.

French military headquarters said today the bulk of the garrison evacuated from the Chinese border fortress of Thanh Hoa, reached safety, but that a rear contingent is engaged in "sporadic combat" with the Communist rebels.

French troops reached Nakhon Phanom, 40 kms. southeast of Thanh Hoa, yesterday because of large Communist concentrations around them.

A spokesman said several hundred survivors of last week's disastrous battle above Thanh Hoa have been evacuated safely all the way to Langson, 80 kms. south east of Thanh Hoa. Yesterday's battle was fought in the marshes 35 kms. to the west.

The spokesman said Vietnamese forces in southern Indo-China suffered serious losses in the swampy area in the vicinity of Triton, 190 kms. west of Saigon near the Cambodian border.

Meanwhile, unconfirmed reports from China claimed that large Chinese Communist forces are moving toward the Indo-China border and large quantities of arms and ammunition are being moved by truck southward.

Intelligence sources confirmed the Communists have been shifting forces westward from south-east China, but thought the Chinese offensive of 120,000 is exaggerated.

The reports said 470 trucks have just completed a large transfer of supplies from Lichow to the border town of Chienanwan, presumably for Vietnamese forces in Indo-China.

The Communists are also speeding the movement of a second force with the existing trucks at Lichow in the central Kwangsi province.

France Assured of More U.S. Arms Aid

WASHINGTON, Saturday (AP). — France is assured of substantial U.S. aid in building up her military strength, but may have to settle for much less than has been requested.

Moreover, it is reported that the U.S. officials want part of any help given to France to go to native troops, fighting alongside the French against Communist forces in Indo-China.

French Minister of Defense Jules Moch, yesterday laid before leading U.S. officials a plan for tripling French armed forces in Europe over the next three years, supplying it with a plea for \$3,170m. in military assistance by the end of 1951.

The reported reaction of Secretary of State Dean Acheson, Secretary of Defense George Marshall, and Secretary of the Treasury John Snyder was that the French are asking too much. Congressmen held the same view.

Officials who attended the meeting at the State Department said Moch also presented plans for boosting French present armed strength in Europe from 20 to 30 divisions, by the end of 1953, with the hope that this might rise to 35 divisions.

Danger in Europe Greatest: Churchill

BLACKPOOL, Saturday (AP). — Mr. Winston Churchill warned the West today against getting "too deeply involved" in Far Eastern struggles, because the "danger from Communism in Europe is greater."

Threats in the Far East, he said, "are on a very small scale compared to those which, as the government has told us, loom up against us on the continent of Europe."

The wartime prime minister was addressing a mass meeting winding up the party's annual conference. He said that "the hopes of reaching a peaceful settlement with Russia have been improved by what has happened in Korea."

Eban Backs Plans to Bolster UN

LAKE SUCCESS, Saturday.

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During the general debate in the plenary, Foreign Minister Moshe Sharet outlined some of the main principles which guide Israel's attitude. The draft resolutions and amendments which have been submitted reveal the unanimous desire to enable the organization to act more promptly and effectively in the defense of world peace. It is by its ability to organize collective resistance against aggression that the U.N. will be tested in the eyes of the anxious multitudes throughout the world. If the organization fails in this most crucial purpose, little comfort will be drawn from its successes in other fields.

The Charter was signed immediately after the defeat of Nazi-fascist aggression through the combined efforts of the United Nations, led by the great powers. It was envisaged that the great power cooperation, which had been the main instrument of victory in war, would now become the chief bulwark in defense of peace. Nearly all the provisions of the Charter dealing with resistance to aggression were conceived and formulated on the assumption of great powers unanimity. Experience has proved that not one of these methods can be put into effect unless the basic condition of great power cooperation is fulfilled. For in the present state of great power relations, the Security Council appears unable to adopt resolutions on matters in which the interest of its permanent members diverge. Article 43 of the Charter is not in effect; the military staff committee is paralyzed in deadlock; the conditions envisaged in article 106 between the permanent members of the Security Council appear to be a remote and uncertain objective.

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It is a question which arises with special insistent urgency in the minds of small states surrounded by hostile unreconciled neighbors. Above all it must challenge the memory and conscience of any nation which had the experience of standing alone unaided with inadequate strength against violent aggressive onslaught, aimed at the destruction of its statehood and its very existence.

My delegation, while wishing devoutly for the restoration of unanimity amongst the great powers, does not believe that the effort to establish a universal security system should be renounced until that condition is fulfilled. For it is

precisely in such conditions of great power disagreement that the danger to world peace is most imminent and the need for collective measures is most acute. It might be said that if great power unanimity existed there would be few serious threats to world peace, thus little need to consider collective measures. Hence, to make collective security effectively dependent upon great power unanimity is to declare that we shall only have a universal peace system in those conditions wherein the need might seldom arise.

Israel's attitude is determined by four main considerations:

1) Unanimity amongst permanent members of the Security Council would certainly be the most stable foundation for international peace. We could wish for nothing better than that the original partnership of the U.N., created in common struggle against the Nazi scourge, be effectively rebuilt on the basis of mutual tolerance and peaceful co-existence of divergent political systems. We are, therefore, most decidedly in favor of renewed effort giving speedy effect to Article 43 and 106 of the

Charter, as envisaged in the Soviet draft resolution.

2) However, the General Assembly would not be acting in a realistic and responsible spirit if it were merely to reaffirm the virtues of Article 43 and 106, then discontinue without establishing any alternative procedure in the event that these Articles remain inoperative. While hoping that the permanent members of the Security Council by joint action may render alternative procedures unnecessary, we should establish a second line of defense in case that hope is disappointed. We, therefore, take an affirmative position towards the main objective of the seven-power resolution enabling the General Assembly to act in emergency for collective defense against breaches of the peace and acts of aggression.

3) Any measures on which it is decided here for strengthening the General Assembly as an instrument for collective defense should be carried out as a last resort only in serious emergencies after the Security Council has had full opportunity of acting in the sphere wherein it has primary responsibility. Such emergency procedures should be in no sense a substitute for the Charter and should be available only where such action is clearly unavoidable, where the permanent members of the Security Council are contracting parties to the Charter, and where the Charter is being violated.

4) It is of utmost importance that any new recommendation to be adopted as a result of this discussion should be framed in such a way as to be compatible with the Charter. It would, of course, be small consolation to the United Nations if the Charter were to be so severely and restrictively applied that the United Nations would be virtually paralyzed in the face of breaches of the peace.

But this does not mean that the General Assembly is free to cut itself loose from the international treaty to which all governments represented here are contracting parties. A majority of the General Assembly if it is not qualified to direct the Charter, then is a minority. It must not be forgotten that the many imperfections and ambiguities of the Charter proved unavoidable in order to insure universal participation and

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U.N. Troops Drive Toward Pyongyang

TOKYO, Saturday (Reuter). — United Nations forces, stretched in a westward-sloping line across North Korea, today drove towards the Communist capital of Pyongyang. The Communists were reported to be preparing a last ditch stand there.

The line ran almost straight from Kaesong north-northeast to Wonsan on the east coast. United Nations drives were gaining momentum everywhere, front-line reports said.

Americans and British Commonwealth troops pushed on from Kumsong, 130 kms. from the Communist defence system, which fell today. South Korean troops striking north-west from Ichon on the central front, reached Kiudong, less than 90 kms. from the capital.

Other Southern troops, advancing west from Wonsan, today captured Yongpo, 23 kms. away, on an important road across Korea to Pyongyang.

Heavily armed British Royal Marine Commandos have struck at east coast Communist positions far north of the 38th Parallel. It was disclosed today. The first raid took place less than 140 kms. from the Russian border, said the announcement, which described the Commandos as writing "another chapter in their great record of cloak and dagger warfare."

They blew up a railway tunnel with 4,000 tons of high explosive, cutting an important Communist supply line to the fighting front in the south.

The following day, they attacked a railway bridge and tunnel, four miles south of the industrial city of Songin, 156 nautical miles (about 200 kms.) north of the border. They killed one North Korean sentry and planned two tons of explosives on targets.

Spearheads across the 38th Parallel were broadening today into solid wedges, all aimed at the capital.

Kumsong—the "little Stalingrad" 12 miles north of the Parallel which held up the advance on Pyongyang—fell despite stubborn Communist resistance which led to house to house fighting in its streets last night. It was surrounded yesterday by the American First Cavalry Division and British and Australian troops.

The British Commonwealth Brigade and the Fifth Cavalry Regiment seized Yagudong, east of Kumsong, and from this direction, elements of the First Cavalry Division closed in on the town under a storm of fire from fast tracer artillery or anti-tank guns used as artillery.

It had been defended functionally. Observers here considered its defence an attempt to cover a mass Northern withdrawal to new lines south of the Communist capital.

At least one Communist company was wiped out and eight 40-mm. anti-tank guns silenced. Communists were also believed to have thrown into the fight some of their remaining armour—believed to be scarce. At least nine tanks were reported knocked out in the Kumsong area in the past 24 hours.

Tank force "Lyons," a crack combination of tanks and lorried infantry, was expected to resume the race for Pyongyang on the main highway from Seoul, now that Kumsong has fallen.

An American intelligence officer estimated today that Northern effective soldiers positively identified in North Korea now totalled 60,000.

Cumulative losses—in battle, from the air, and prisoners of war—since June 28 to mid-October 12, were 348,000, he said. About a quarter—67,000—were prisoners.

Police operations in the Jerusalem area during the 24 hours ending 8 o'clock Friday afternoon uncovered an assorted quantity of goods reportedly destined for the black market. Among the items were five tons of iron, four moving machines, two tons of barley, 1,364 electric light bulbs, two truckloads of vegetables, 300 kilograms of peas, 270 feet of leather, 40 porcelain bowls and two sacks of leather shoes.

Fines ranging from 10 to 11,500 were handed down at the end of last week by courts in the Tel Aviv area against six persons in anti-black market cases. More than 30 persons in the Tel Aviv area were more than 19 in the Haifa area were also recently detained for reportedly being in possession of supplies meant for the black market. The headquarters of the Anti-Black Market Campaign announced last night.

(Other Reports—Page 3, Col. 2)

ISRAELI ARAB CHARGES TO SECURITY COUNCIL. LAKE SUCCESS, Saturday (Reuter). The Security Council will debate Israel and Arab charges of violations of Palestine armistice agreements on Monday night, it was announced here yesterday.

In Cairo last week, the Egyptian War Minister, Mustafa Nasrat Bey, discussed the issue with General William Riley, chief U.N. observer. Mustafa Nasrat Bey told General Riley that Egypt would wait to hear the Security Council's decision on the Egyptian complaint against Israel before taking any action against the Jews.

General Riley returned to Jerusalem on Friday morning from Alexandria.

TURKEY, PERSIA, IRAQ IN CULTURAL EXCHANGE. BAHODAD, Saturday (Reuter). — Iraq, Turkey and Persia reached final agreement yesterday on the reestablishment of a cultural exchange and relation council.

The council will arrange exchange visits of students and teachers, education missions and information.

Test for the Nation

The strength of the Israel Army is in its reserves—the army of the people. Hence, the Israel Army manoeuvres are the nation's manoeuvres. These manoeuvres will be successful to the extent that the nation understands the need and the extent to which each and every citizen contributes, by personal example, to the successful outcome of the test. We shall then be able to estimate correctly our ability to employ our military strength, the effectiveness of our officers and men and especially the concerted action of the army units.

The countrywide manoeuvres are a test of the ability of the large military machine to organize and act with speed. Success in the "Emergency Rehearsal" will save lives in a real emergency.

PUBLIC RELATIONS BRANCH Ministry of Defense

Egypt Justice Minister Quits

CAIRO, Saturday (Reuter). — Egyptian Minister of Justice Abdul Fattah a-Tawil Pasha has resigned his post "for health reasons," it was announced today.

He is a leading lawyer in Alexandria, a member of the Wafd executive and was minister of justice in the earlier Wafdist cabinets.

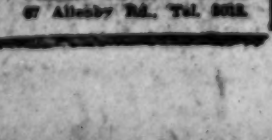
For some time, there have been rumours that Tawil Pasha would resign because of difficulties said to have been placed in his way in investigating an alleged arms scandal.

As minister of justice he headed a government committee set up to deal with allegations made in parliament that useless arms and ammunition were bought for the Egyptian forces during the Israel-Arab fighting.

Mohammed Amin Bey, the public prosecutor on whom the main burden of the investigation rests, has denied persistent rumours that he also intended to resign.

By Shahe Guenbilan, POST Correspondent

CAIRO, Saturday. — Egypt has reintroduced a strict check on all goods passing through Egyptian ports and which are destined for Cyprus. The goods are being released only when



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